THE ALBANY EXPRESS ROBBERY.

change his position, so as to turn his face first to the

Filkins: "I have never seen you before. Have you ever

STATE OF THE WEATHER.

BOUNTY SWINDLES IN MAINE.

Augusta, Jan. 19.-The Commissioners ap-

inted to investigate certain changes against towns and

credits allowed on their quotes by the State and the

General Government for men not actually put into the

service, have submitted their report to the Legislature

The Commission have been messeston since May hast. The mode of investigation was to consult the agents of each

town to ascertain of whom they purchased the mer

credited to their towns, and for which branch of the

service; then by reference to the records at the Navy

and War Departments to ascertain whether they ever

were in the United States service. The Committee ther

communicated with the men themselves to ascertain whether they had received any of the considerable sums

which had been paid by towns to brokers as bounties and after this ascertained the prices at which these men

names were purchased and the papers by which their

character was authenticated; and lastly, eblained the

testimony of those who were in office at that time who

were responsible for the manner in which the quota of

'paper men" were sold in the different towns in the

State, for which at least \$500,000 most have been paid.

THE COAL MINERS' STRIKE SPREADING.

ASHLAND, Penn., Jan. 20.-It is now stated

Several Boston merchants have presented a trible statue of Secretary Bontwell to the State of Massachusetts, will be obsered in the State-House.

... The fishermen on the Western Banks experi-enced a severe gale on the 9th inst., during which Capt. John Powers of the schooner Tassemite. Capt. Jeffrey of the schooner H. A. Jackson, and John Chaulado, one of his crew, all of Gloucester, were drowned.

... A bill has been passed by both branches of the Tennesse Legislature increasing the State taxes to 60 cents in the 4 100. Last year the tax was 40 cents on the \$100. This increase exemilias short of the amount necessary to meet the obligations of the State.

....Jacob Best, age about 20, was instantly killed.

Police of Department of the Color of the Col

EXAMINATION YESTERDAY.

GEN. BOURBAKI DEFEATED.

HIS ARMY RETREATING.

BATTLES ON THREE CONSECUTIVE DAYS-THE FRENCH REPULSED AT ALL POINTS-THE DE-FEAT ACKNOWLEDGED AT BORDEAUX. LONDON, Thursday, Jan. 19, 1871.

A dispatch from Versailles says that Gen. Bourbaki, on the 17th, renewed his attack upon Gen. Von Worder's intrenched position south of Belfort, but was again repulsed with great loss, and has commenced his retreat to the southward.

A later dispatch announces that the army of Gen Bourbaki is in full retreat, and that the attempt by the French to relieve Belfort has been completely

A dispatch from Bordeaux to-day says that Gen. Bourbaki attacked the Prussians on Sunday, Monday, and Tuesday, with the object of crossing the River Lisaine and seizing St. Valbest. The Prussians resisted the movement, and Gen. Bourbaki has returned to his former positions.

King William, in a dispatch to Queen Augusta, congratulates her on the repulse of Gen. Bourbaki in the East, and states he is now retreating. He adds, that the bombardment of Paris continues with good results.

A dispatch from Bruntrut, Switzerland, states that the German troops on the 18th captured the village of Abbevilliers, which was in flames at the time, and have expelled the French from all their positions on the Swiss frontier. The latter are retreating on Beamont and Pont de Roid. The inhabitants are flying into Switzerland.

THE BOMBARDMENT OF PARIS.

THE FIRE INCREASING IN STRENGTH-THE DI-PLOMATIC CORPS REFUSED PERMISSION TO LEAVE BY THE PRUSSIANS-REPORTED REVO-LUTION IN PARIS-TROCHU SAID TO HAVE REEN DEPOSED.

LONDON, Thursday, Jan. 19, 1871. The hombardment of Paris was continued yester day with increasing strength.

The batteries on the south and west of Paris have advanced to within 800 yards of Fort Montrouge, which replied vesterday with one gun-on the west front only. D'Issy resumed firing with only two

On Saturday the field battery before Buzanyal opened upon the houses on the southern slope of Valerien used to shelter the sharpshooters, who abandoned their cover and fled. The German immediately dashed into the open and took a position within 2,000 the fortress, fired three rounds of shell into the citadel, limbered up and galloped to their cover. Infuriated by this daring act, and stung by its success, Mount Valerien, which had been silent for some time, opened a furious fire in all directions. Not a man nor a horse of the battery was

All the members of the diplomatic corps remaining in Paris, with the exception of the American Minister, have applied to the Prussian military authorities for permission to withdraw from the city, but their request has been refused.

A rumor is in circulation here that a terrible revolt has broken out in Paris, assuming the form of a revolution, and that Gon, Trochu has been deposed a Governor of the city and imprisoned.

The Parisians claim that they have provisions sufficient to last into the middle of March.

GENERAL MILITARY INTELLIGENCE. CHANZY'S LINE OF RETREAT THREATENED-GEN.

FAIDHERBE STILL ADVANCING-AN ENGAGE-MENT NEAR ST. QUENTIN.

LONDON, Thursday, Jan. 19, 1871. Jt is said the Duke of Mecklenburg is marching on Rennes, by way of Mayenne, with the object of getting in the rear of, or of flanking, Gen. Chanzy's

A dispatch from Gen. Faidherbe announces that the French Army of the North continues its march, and has already reached Corbie. The French, on taking St. Quentin, seized two guns and the baggage of the French prisoners which had been left behind by the Germans in their retreat.

A dispatch from Lille states that an engagement is reported near Vermand, east of St. Quentin, yesterday. Cannonading was heard in that direction for four hours. The result is not known.

French agents are in Ireland purchasing all the available and serviceable horses.

The few thousand troops remaining at Cherbourg have been ordered to prepare to take the field.

The statement that Prossia has abandoned the practice of abstaining from the capture of French merchantmen carrying pentral merchandise, for the sake of the cargo, is confirmed. The new rule, which allows the capture of all French vessels, is to be enforced on and after the 9th of February.

Earl Granville has accepted the indemnity offered by Prussia for the English vessels surk in the Scine.

KING WILLIAM DECLARED EMPEROR.

HIS PROCLAMATION TO HIS SUBJECTS. LONDON, Thursday, Jan. 19, 1871.

William of Prussia was to-day proclaimed Emperor of Germany, in the Hall of Mirrors, at Versailles, in the presence of all the German Princes and representatives of the regiments of the army. The

new Emperor has issued the following proclamation: " In consequence of the appeal of the German Princes and of the free towns for us to restore the German Empire, after a lapse of 60 years, we announce that we consider it our duty to the Fatherland to accept the Imperial dignity. Henceforth we and our successors will bring to the title of Emperor of Germany the hope that God will vouchsafe a blissful future to the Fatherland, and that, under our auspices, its ancient splendor may be restored. We partake of the dignity, conscious of our duty to preserve with German fidelity the rights of the Empire, and of its members to maintain peace and to support and strengthen the independence of Germany, in the hope that the German people will reap, in lasting peace, within our boundaries, the fruits of their bloody battles, and be safe against the renewal of French attacks. God grant that we and our suc cessors may protect the Empire, not by warlike conquests, but by works of peace, freedom, and civiliz-

There was a great military pageant at Versailles to-day, in honor of the restoration of the German

The President of the Upper House of the Prussian Diet sent a telegraphic dispatch to congratulating King William

on assuming the imperial crown. The Emperor replied by telegraph, returning thanks, and predicting a glorious future for Germany. The Lower House also adopted a congratulatory address to the Emperor, the Polish members only dissenting.

THE CONFERENCE

LONDON, Thursday, Jan. 19, 1871. The adjournment of the Conference on the Eastern question until the 24th is confirmed.

M. Favre has asked for a safe conduct through the German lines, in order to attend the Conference at

FRENCH WAR VESSELS CRUISING OFF

HAVANA, Friday, Jan. 20, 1871. The Bremen steamer Hanover sailed on Wednes day, from this port. Finding two French men-ofwar in the offing, the Hanover returned. It was reported, last night, that the Hanover had again sailed, accompanied by the Prussian man-of-war

GEN. TROCHU'S UNPOPULARITY. The report that Gen. Trochu has been deimprisoned, though coming in doubtful shape, may after all prove true. It should not be forgotten that in the riot of the Communes, on Oct. 31, he was for some overturning the Government. He has since grown more and more unpopular by failures to make provision for the exigencies of the siege. Our latest special dis-patches from Paris, printed more than a week ago, contained extracts from several of the Paris journals which make Parisian opinion condemning him for lack of foresight and for his vacillating policy. The following from one of the latest letters received from our special correspondent in Paris (dated Dec. 30) explains why the people of the capital begin to lose faith in their chosen leader. The writer is speaking of the abandonment of the plateau

It is impossible to deny that the effect of this event on Paris was depressing in the extreme, but it is still more so by reason of the terms in which it was amounced to them officially. We are told in one sentence that the employment of the heavy sieze artillery of the Prassians must modify the system of defense, "But," it is added, complacently, "all hus been forescen from the commencement of the siege." It is certainly a pity that if everything has been forescen, Gen. Trochu should throw away his strength in unavailing efforts, and should talk so bravely of attempts which all end in failure. There is a strong undercurrent of feeling rising against him just now on account of his indecision and many delays. What he wants is devil. He is a very able, honest man; but Paris wants for its deliverer something more than a man—a hero; if he were godlike, so much the better, but it would probably suffice if he were devil enough. As it is, one may now conclude that he will no more attempt to act on the offensive. From the first, indeed, his plan, of which we have heard so much was entirely defensive. He did not originally intend to take the offensive. He did not originally intend to take the offensive. He did not originally intend to take the offensive. He did not originally intend to take the offensive. He did not originally intend to take the offensive. He did not originally intend to take the offensive. He did not originally intend to take the offensive. He did not originally intend to take the offensive. He did not originally intend to take the offensive in the happen of the original opinion. He will are chapter of accidents. Who could tell what might not happen! What victories might not be gained by French armies in the Provinces! What relief might not come from foreign intervention! He was driven out of this temporizing policy towards the end of October, partly by popular disgust, parly by the urgency of friends who wished him well. He began to prepare the means of attack, and at last, after interminable delays,

GENERAL FOREIGN NEWS,

THE POPE'S APPEAL TO KING WILLIAM. London, Monday, Jan. 19.-It has become know from the publication of official documents that the Pope, in October last, communicating by telegraph with the King of Prussia, requested His Majesty to secure his (the Pope's) departure from Rome with due honor, in case he should conclude to leave the city. King William replied affirmatively, and telegraphed to King Victor

Emanuel to that effect. CUBA.

DESPONDENCY OF THE INSURGENTS-BAD CON-DITION OF AFFAIRS IN CAMAGUEY.

The following extracts are from a recently captured letter written by Gen. Manuel Boza, Commander-in-Chief of Camaguey, to the Provost commanding the department of Upper Hato. It does not present It is my misfortune to have been placed at the head of

It is my misfortune to have been placed at the head of the revolution in Camagney under painful circumstances—in the period of despondency and dissolution. I am making the greatest exertions, in order that all may go on in an orderly manner; but I meet with the greatest difficulties. My faith in the cause, however, induces me to keep a careful watch upon all things, and if I do not bear up against difficulties with a serene countenance, I at least do so with resignation. I know that more vigor should be practiced; that punishment should be inflicted. I mete this out, however, in an exemplary manner, especially to certain evil-disposed persons among us, who innugurate schemes looking to a disbanding of our forces. But the tribunals of justice have been inefficient, and my powers do not permit my superseding the courts. Soon all who are revolutionists in name only will have gone over to the enemy. When there shall remain in the field only the true patriots, those who know what liberty means; the strong in spirit, who will not bend before the misfortunes of war; those who will have nothing to do with disbonerable compromises, but who would rather perish than give up the contest; in short, all men of dignity—then, and then only, shall we be able to our object.

THE NEW DOMINION.

MEETING OF THE BOARD OF TRADE-A HOTEL

OTTAWA, Jan. 20 .- A convention of the Dominion Board of Trade, composed of representatives from the Boards of Trade of all the principal cities in the Do minion, is now in session here. The feelings of the Board are strongly in favor of free trade. The Board adopted a motion to petition Parliament at the next session for a motion to petition Parliament at the next session for a repeal of the duties on flour, grain, coal, and coke. Salt had been included, but was stricken out by an amendment. The question of communication with Manitoba was adopted, urging the Government to take steps toward the construction of the Canadian Pacific Railrond, and to apply the public lands to the assistance of that enterprise.

The St. James Hotel was burned early this morning, and many of the inmates barely escaped with their lives.

MISCELLANEOUS CABLE DISPATCHES.The prorogation of Parliament until the

... The report that Mr. Childers, First Lord and a Admiralty, had resigned, proves to be unfounded.

Both Houses of the Austro-Hungarian have voted the entire budget, after a protracted

A gun was tested successfully at Wooldnesday, with a charge of \$130 pounds

Miss Mary Motley, daughter of ex-Min-ister Motley, was married on Wednesday, in Frampton, in Dorsetshire, to Algernon Sheridan.

CHEAP RAILROAD FARES AND HOMES FOR THE

INDUSTRIAL CLASSES. BOSTON, Jan. 20.-The Hon. Josiah Quincy presented his project for cheap trains for the working classes to the Legislature yesterday. He showed that in London workmen are carried each- way for ten miles at the rate of one shilling (25 cts.) per week, and argued that it would be for the interest of Massachusetts railthat it would be for the interest of Massachusetts railroads to make riberal concessions of the same character. The Legislature has authority to compel them to do so. Mr. Quincy also spoke in favor of encouraging the working classes to obtain homes in the ceuntry, and instanced the progress made abroad in that respect. He asked the Legislature to pass a law authorizing the establishment of an association which would buy land and build houses thereon with funds procured from savings banks, and secured by mortgage on the property. The members of the association would gradually pay off the indebtedness, and thus in due time own their own homes.

PERSONALITIES-BY TELEGRAPH. .Judge Romeyn of Troy died last evening, age 62.

. Dr. T. G. Stockbridge, an eminent physician argeon of Bath, Me., died on Thursday, age 65. ... The Senate has confirmed the nomination of Wm. C. Ebert, to be Pension Agent at Macon City, Mo.

... The President has recognized Juan De D. cpo, Consul General of the United States of Columbia in this city. The Hon. Mordecai Myers died in Schenectady, resterilar, age 15. He had been Mayor of that city, and was Grand Master of the Free and Accepted Masons of the State York.

NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, JANUARY 21, 1871.

PROPOSED ESTABLISHMENT OF A CENTRAL BANK OF REDEMPTION IN THIS CITY-INTERNAL REVENUE COLLECTIONS-THE ARMY APPRO-PRIATION BILL-CRUELTY TO SEAMEN. [BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Jan. 20, 1871. Mr. Hulburd, Controller of the Currency, was before the Committee on Banking and Currency this morning. conclusion, a proposition for establishing in New-York City a Central Redemption Agency, at which all Nationa sidered by bankers and other business men to be very desirable now, and when specie payments are resumed it will be necessary to maintain the uniform par value of the bank currency in all parts of the country. If the Western and Southern banks are not compelled to redeem their notes at par in New-York, when resumption is established, such notes will be received in the East only at a discount, like the notes of sound Western State banks previous to the war. Two methods of redemption shall have the privilege of selecting some bank in New-York for its redeeming agent. The second plan, which is more favorably regarded by the Committee contemplates the establishment in New-York of a grand Central Bank of Redemption, which might be called 'The Bank of Banks," at which alliNational Bank notes hall always be redeemable at par, the capital of this Central Bank to be furnished by each National Bank taking stock in it to the extent of not less than five ner more than ten per cent of its own capital. The whole banking interest of the country, uniting in this way, could establish a Redemption Bank, with a capital of \$20,000,000, which would act as the heart of the National Bank system, to and from which the circulation would flow. Beside its business of redemption, the Central Bank would gather up all mutilated and worn on notes and have them replaced with new ones, and would detect and destroy counterfeits, and thus keep the cirto expect the adoption of any legislation on this subject described above will soon be demanded. The Committee on Banking and Currency appointed a Sub-Committee to-day, to visit the Treasury and inquire into the necessity of authorizing the engraving of new plates for the National Bank notes of the denominations of \$5, \$10, and

in 1862, until the 1st of January, 1871, the full amount collected has been \$1,482,000,000. Of this total, \$1,387,000,000 was collected in the several districts. The remainder \$95,000,000, is direct receipts from sale of stamps. Of the above total, one-sixth was collected from tax on spirits. Railroads furnished \$31,000,000, while banks and income average \$25,000,000 each. The New-England and Middle States paid about \$900,000,000. New-York furnished \$322,000,000, of which total New-York City paid, in round nmbers, \$182,000,000.

Internal Revenue Districts in the more sparsely settled portions of the country, the Commissioner is adopting ther methods of reducing the expenses of his Bureau. The only Districts which have already been consolidated are those of New-York, Brooklyn, Philadelphia, Baitimore, and Cincinnati. The reduction in the expenses of the Bureau already amounts to about \$800,000, and Com-missioner Pleasonton thinks that he can soon dispense

with the services of at least 200 more Assistant Assessors.

The Appropriations Committee finished the Army Apbill this morning. Secretary Belkimp has seen so active and vigilant in cutting down the estimate of his bureau officers, and in reducing the expenses of his department to the lowest figures, that the Committee found very little to do, and accepted the estimates approved by the Secretary for every tem except twothose for ordnance expenses, and for the payment of Indian scouts-which the Committee reduced one-half. The total amount appropriated by the bill is \$27,525,080, which is \$2,058,856 42 less than the appropriations for the Army last year. This saving is effected by the operation of the Army Reduction law of last Summer. The prince pal items of the bill are: For the pay of the Army, \$13,000, 000; for subsistence, \$2,800,500; for expenses of Quartermaster's department, \$11,155,000, including clothing transportation, erection, and hire of quarters, fuel, forage, purchase of horses, &c.; for the medical department, \$207,000; for ordnance expenses, \$600,000, including

\$200,000 to buy new heavy cannon for sea-coast forts.

The Fortification bill was finished in the House Com mittee to-day. The amounts agreed upon are as follows Ft. Ontario, Oswego . \$15,000 Ft. Mifflin, near Phila. \$25,000 Ft. Preble, Portl'd, Me. 28,500 Bat'y on Fian's Point, Ft. Scammel, Portl'd. 50,000 Delaware River. . . . 20,000

ommended by the Chief of Engineers. The following appropriations were made in accordance with the esti nates: Purchase of sites for permanent sea-coast de fenses, \$150,000; contingencies of fortifications, \$250,000 ea-coast mortar-batteries, \$100,000; surveys for milltary defenses, \$150,000. Appropriations for 27 fortifica-

tirely omitted by the Committee.

Charges of cruelty have been preferred against Com mander A. A. Semmes of the United States ship Porta-mouth (new on the Brazil station), in the North Atlantic Squadron, about nine months ago. The records of purts-martial, in the cases of several of the men on board the ship for refusing to do duty, came to the Navy Department, and as these men claimed, in defense, that they had been eruelly treated, a court of inquiry was ordered. The records of the court, embracing 600 or 700 pages of manuscript, came to the Department in September, and from these it appears that nearly every man aboard the ship had been subjected to puntahment These punishments consisted of narling men up in boxe for days, tying them up by the thembs, &c. One of the ship's writers was cognizant of alt of these cruelties, and had entered returns of the punishment in the log-book. The officers thinking that he knew too much of the way in which things were managed, reduced him. He after ward refused to do duty, and was court-martialed and sentenced to the Penitentiary for several years. Though there has been much delay, it is reported that the con ander and his executive officers are now to be tried.

The House Committee of Ways and Means did no busi ness of importance at its meeting to-day. The next subject of discussion in this Committee will be the Income Tax, and the proposition of Commissioner Pleasonton to

The House Judiciary Committee to-day considered sev ral bills referred to it. Gen. Butler was instructed to report to the House for printing and recommital a bil larging the powers of the District Supreme Court, in cases where the officers of the General Government are involved. The Committee also considered a bill amend ing the act of last session for securing the purity of elections, and will decide on Monday as to their fina

The following are the changes in New-York Post-Office
for the week ending Jan. 18, 1871:
Newkirk Mills
POSTMASTERS APPOINTED.
Aneram Centre Columbia County Eaton II. Card.
Black Brook Clinton County Thomas Rogers.
Eagle Harbor Orbane County Aaron Cole.
Ellaworth
Georgetown Madison County William Way.
GiascoPhilo Puller.
Harford Mills Cortland County Wilber J. Baker.
Preston Cheanngo County Wm. H. Matepeace.
Weedsport Cavaga County Ebenezer W. Turner.
West Granville Corners. Washington County Prederick J. Chandler.

Elm Flat, Chantauqua County.

RAME CHANGED.

North Copale, Columbia County, to Craryville

suggesting that all officers of moneyed corporations should be required to stamp the word "counterfeit" or all spurious money presented to them. The Treasurer replied that such regulation could not be made without legislation, although he believes anyone has a right so to stamp, as this does not lessen the value of the paper.

The President's first public reception of the took place to-night. Thousands of persons were present including Cabinet officers, foreign Ministers, and Representatives, and many others of public dis tinction. The President was assisted in receiving visitors by Mrs. Grant. The Marine Band played during the evening.

The trial of the Hon. R. R. Butler for alleged forgory, in certain pension cases, has been fixed for Wednesday next.

An erroneous statement has been published, that Cam-

missioner Pleasonton decided that no stamps were required to be affixed on the renewal of insurance policies, such is not the case. Stamps are required to be affixed when such policies are renewed.

NOMINATIONS BY THE PRESIDENT. Washington, Jan. 20.—The following nomi-ations were sent by the President to the Senate to-day:

H. M. Beckley to be Pension Agent at Louisville, Ky.
Lenye L. Dyer to be Indian Agent at Grande Ronde, Oregon.
Joel Palmer to be Indian Agent at the Siletz Agency. Oregon.
Nevert—Commodore W. R. Taylor to be Rear-Admiral; Capt. Napoleon
Nevert—Commodore Commander Thomas H. Phelps to be Captain;
down. Commander Charles J. McDougal to be Commander; Ensign B. S.
lichards to be Master.

THE INDIANS.

OUTRAGES ON THE OSAGE HALF-BREEDS IN

KANSAS.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.] Washington, Jan. 20 .- Vincent Colyer, Secretary of the Indian Peace Commission, recently received

retary of the Indian Peace Commission, recently received the following important letter, dated at Osage Agency, Kansas, Dec. 24th last:

Dear Friedm: Orn half-breed Osages are in much distress, and ask me to appeal to you and the Commissioners who were here for advice and assistance. About 30 of them, on my advice, filed their intentions, with the proper Court, of becoming citizens, the tribe moving down into the Cherokee country, or going on the hunt. The threats and ill treatment received from the settlers soon forced the most of them to abandon their improvements and follow the tribe, and they were virtually driven back to savage life so far as these. "Christian" land thieves could do so. Twelve yet remain under unbearable persecution, which they endure with the patience and forbearance of Christian martyrs. [The letter gives-their names, seven being half-breeds, and five full-bloods.] One week ago to-night, Joseph Mosher was taken with his wife (who is near confinement) and their child, from their beds, not permitted to dress themselves, their house and all its contents burned, they beaten with revolvers, their lives threatened if they did not leave the country, and they were marched to the woods, estensibly to be mardered. This cruel outrage was perpermeted by the Campbell family and their friends, who were incensed beyond measure because Mosher land become a citizen and was likely to enter the claim he has lived on for four years, and had improved it with a good cabin and outualding. He had about 29 acress under cultivation, and had planted fruit trocs, etc. This was his only crime. He was a quiet and peaceable man. This Dr. Campbell "immped this improvement about one year aso, and has been carrying on this wasfare till now, to force Mosher away from his home. A short time since the Court granted campbell an injunction against Mosher, even prevention of it. Why this people worship the negro, and persist in crucilying the poor modensive Indian, a part cultiving the poor modensive Indian, is a price of the the following important letter, dated at Osage Agency, Kansas, Dec. 24th last:

ence in favor of justice, and, as a considered of the badly defeated for offices they were candidates for at a recent election.

These desen Osage Indians may be killed or forcibly elected from the country within the next fortuight. They are citizens, and are under my protection or care as Agent, though I aid them all in my power. They are poor, and without money to pay large lawyer fees. The attorneys are mostly expecting to run for some office, and hence are averse to taking their cases or assisting them. What can be done for their immediate relief and protection! Could not Congress be induced at once to pass an act authorizing those I have named to enter their claims for the quarter-section including most of their improvements, which would work no hardship to any but willful thieves! Congress could never do a better or nobler act. If the President knew of their situation, he would certainly extend his hand for the protection of his dependent children.

This paractive of startling Ku-Klux outrages in Kansas.

This narrative of startling Ku-Klux outrages in Kansas ame to hand in time to be considered by the Indian ferred to a Sub-Committee-Messrs, John V. Farwell, John D. Lang, and Vincent Colyer-who made it the sub ject of a special report to the Secretary of the Interior, which was adopted; by the whole Board. The Commissioners say they were present when the attempt was making to secure the consent of the Indians to the law of Congress for the removal of the Osages; that the half-breeds were opposed to giving their consent. Fearing the whites would not permit them to retain the claims they had lived on and improved; that they were confirmed in their opposition by the fact that certain whites, under cover of the night, entered on Indian lands and took steps necessary to give them a color of a claim to the improved farms; that the settlers in the neighborhood protested their disapproval of such conduct; that a great mass meeting was held, at which the whole community, by speeches, acts, and resolu-tions, was pledged to stand by the civilized Indians, who desired to become citizens, and live like white men; that, believing in the sincerity of this action, the Commissioners urged the acceptance of the law, and promised to use their influence with the "Great Father" to secure the faithful performance of the guarantees; that because of this pledge of the Commissioners, the Half-Breeds were-induced to give their assent; and that, so far, they consider the Government piedged by their action to maintain the just rights of these poor men, and auntsh their persecutors. They respectfully and earn estly call upon the Government to put a stop to these utrages. The Commissioners say further, that this was the first case in which they were called upon to act in chaif of the Imfians, and the result will be critical to and perhaps decraive of their influence for good in all uture operations. There are many similar cases of renoval of Indian tribes yet to be effected, and the Commissioners very distinctly say they cannot in future pleage their good offices to secure a peaceable settlement of conflicting interests between the races, unless, in so plain a case as the present, the Government stands by them and gives the Indians reason to trust in their

A MURDERER HANGED.

EXECUTION OF HENRY WELCOME IN VERMONT-

WINDSOR, Vt., Jan. 20 .- Henry Welcome, the man who murdered Perry Russell, at Hinesburg, in this State, on the 3d of October, 1868, was hanged in the State

Prison at this place to-day.

The particulars of Welcome's crime were as follows: Perry Russell was a respectable and well known farmer. residing in Hinesburg, possessed of considerable property, age 76 years, and a member of the Methodist Epis opal Church. Henry Welcome, a lad of 17, resided in copal Church. Henry Welcome, a lad of 17, resided in the same town, and was born of Christian parents, also well known and respected. On the evening of Oct. 3, 1688, Welcome, arming himself with a theavy door-hinge, less, Welcome, arming himself with a theavy door-hinge, went to Mr. Russell's door and knocked. The old man, who had retired to bed with his wife. got up and came to the door, with the intention of opening it, when his wife cautioned him not to do so until he had ascertained who was there. Upon this the inquiry was made, and Welcome answered, "Jo Bushy; I want to come in." Hearing a familiar name, the old man opened the door, when he received a terrible blow from the murderous hinge, and he lay bleeding and dying upon his threshold. The noise of the fail and the exclamation from her husband aroused the aged wife, who, coming upon the scene, beheld the young homicide standing over the prostrate victim, raining a shower of blows from the weapon in his hand. In uncontrolable terror she field to the nearest neighbors, who returned with her to find Mr. Russell dying in a pool of blood and the murderer gone. Welcome ransacked the house for several thousand dollars in United States bonds, whick he expected to obtain as a reward for his awful deed, but they had a few days previously been deposited in a bank, so he failed to get anything. Immediate steps were taken for his arrest, the citizens of Hinesturg raising \$1,000 as a reward. Two days after the murder he was arrested at Waterbury, Vt. After trial before the Supreme and County Courts at Burlington, he was sentenced to be hanged. During the session of the Legislature last Fall great efforts were made for commutation of sentence from death to life-imprisonment, on account of his extreme youth at the time of the murder. A great deal of a present of the murder. A great deal of the surface. the same town, and was born of Christian parents, also

PRICE FOUR CENTS. the case, and the House passed the bill to commute, but the Senate would not acquiesce, much to the relief of the the case, and the House passed the bill to commute, but the Senate would not acquiesce, much to the relief of the greater portion of the people of the State.

Last evening, when he was visited by the chaplain, Welcome was comparatively composed, and talked freely on religious matters, praying with fervency. He expressed sorrow for his crime and pleaded for forgiveness in the next world. He did not sleep much last night, and took breakfast early in the morning. At 12:40 'clock the procession of death was formed, and the prisoner was conducted to the place of execution. After the usual religious exercises on the platform, the death-warrant was read and Welcome spoke a few words, attributing the cause of his unfortunate end to rum and disobedience to his parents. He then offered an affecting prayer, and at exactly 1 o'clock, the trap was sprung by the Sheriff. The fall was three feet. In six uduates after the drop, Welcome's pulse had ceased to beat, and, in twenty minutes after, his body was placed in the coffin.

XLIST CONGRESS-3D SESSION.

AN AMUSING SCENE IN THE HOUSE-A TEST VOTE ON WOMAN SUFFRAGE—THE SUPPLEMENTARY CIVIL RIGHTS BILL RENEWED IN THE SENATE. 1BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.

Washington, Friday, Jan. 20, 1871. The House Committee on the District of Columbia today reported favorably, with amendments, the Senate bill, first presented to the House in June last, providing Territorial Government for the District of Columbia The first debate which arose, and it was a hot one, was on a proposition of Mr. Ela of New-Hatapshire to make the Governor of the District elective, instead of giving to the President the right to appoint him. This found that such a provision would be unconstitutional. On THE MESSENGER IDENTIFIES FILKINS-HE WAS fines the qualifications of voters, Mr. Julian sprung the woman suffrage question upon the House, by moving THE PURCHASER OF THE PISTOL USEDdemanded the Yeas and Nays. Then ensued a lively and Albany, Jan. 20 .- By appointment of District-Attorney Peckham and Dr. Armsby, Filkins was taken to the room of Mr. Halpine, the express messen-ger, in the City Hospital, at 8 o'clock this morning, in alled, their acquaintances gathered around the seats of and even cheering, some of them. A few answered "Yes" in a timid, hesitating way, as though half charge of Chief Detective Hale. Halpine was sitting it a hospital chair, leaning back, with his head supported upon a pillow, looking very feeble, as if prostrated by shamed of it, while others roared it out as though they gloried in the cause. The result of the vote had little of severe illness. His young wife was standing by his side, cheer in it for the woman suffrage agatators, for though leaning upon his chair, her face white as marble, and there were 55 votes in the affirmative to 117 her eyes fixed upon her husband. There were present in the negative, many who voted "Yes" did so on the District-Attorney Peckham, Chief Detective Hale and "experiment principle," having no boxels of compassion for the devoted people of the District. All astempts to his assistant, Dr. Armsby, his attending surgeon, and Dr. Wm. Hailes, resident physician of the hospital. vade action on this bill failed, and after amending it so Filkins walked quickly into the room and stood as to allow the new Government of the District to have before Halpine, who had watched, intently, every move no jurisdiction over the U. S. property here, it was ment he made from the instant he entered the door. passed. The House holds a session to-morrow for debate After standing thus a moment, Filkins stood seemingly anmoved before Halpine. Halpine requested him to

the Special Committee to investigate the alleged ou

right and then to the left. Halpine looked steadily at Filkins for one or two minutes, in the several positions his feeble physical condition, Mr. Scott was selected as he had assumed, and said: "You are the man who said to me your name was Jones." Filkins: "I am not the man." Halpine: "Have you ever seen me before!" Pool Chandler, and Davis as the other members. Mr man." Halpine: "Have you ever seen me before?"
Filkins: "I have never seen you before. Have you ever seen me before?" Halpine: "I never saw you but once before, and that was two weeks ago to-night.

Filkins at this moment sank down in a chair. After a pause Filkins said: "I think I saw you once before in the Central Endrough yard." Halpine: "Were you ever in those Express cars for the Merchants' Union Express three years." Halpine: "Did you know Woodward?" Fukins — "Yes; I knew Woodward, Smith, and Weatherwax. I did not know you." After a pause of five ninutes or more, during which time Halpine fixed his steady, searching gaze upon Filkins, he called Dr. Armshy to his side and said: "I am satisfied. I do not wish to have him remain any longer."

The examination of Filkins was resumed this morning at 10 o'clock, and the drift of the testimony was very strongly against the prisoner. There were present, on the part of the people, the District-Attorney, R. W. Peckham, ir.; Assistant District-Attorney, Alvah Tremain, and Wm. J. Hadley, esq. For Mr. Filkins there appeared the Hon. Henry Smith and the Hon. S. W. Rosendale. A large number of the friends of the prisoner were also in attendance. George Renedlet, train-master, testified to various details in connection with the discovery of the crime. Andrew Berrigon, brakeman, gave evidence of the same nature. The most interesting testimony cheited was from the young man who sold the pistol by which Halpine was shot. He swore that Filkins was the man who purchased it. Filkins still maintains a calm demeanor, and is apparently unembarassed in the presence of his secusors. Davis, after consultation with his party associates, asked to be excused on account of indisposition. Subsequently Mr. Pool also asked to be excused, and the respective vacancies were filled by the appointment of Messrs. Rice and Bayard. The Pension bill for the soldiers of 1812 was made the special order for Wednes day next. Mr. Sumner presented a memorial from the Colored National Labor Convention, lately in session in this city, giving a recital of the indignities practiced upon them in public conveyances and in public places in the South, where, although they are charged first-class fare, they are assigned second and third-class accommodations. Mr. Sumner urged the immediate passage of the Supplementary Civil Rights bill offered by him last It was ascertained that the bill had been reported adversely by the Committee, in the last days of the session, without attracting any notice. Mr. Sumner emediately reintroduced it to-day, expressing the hope that the Judiciary Committee would treat it more kind ly than before. Mr. Fenton introduced au-other steamship bill. Mr. Williams gave notice that on Monday he should call up the proposition for a Special Committee on Ocean Cables. Mr. Nye read a written speech in favor of an appropriation of \$3,000,000 to the Sutro Tunnel Company, on which he desired immediate action, and the only of jection made was by Mr. Sherman, who was not quite satisfied of the propriety of the measure. Mr. Nye con-sented that the matter should be postponed for a day or REPORT BY GOVERNMENT TELEGRAPH OF OBSERtwo, to give Mr. Shernan more time to exam Mr. Conkling introduced an important bill authorizing the construction of tunnels for commercial and postal purposes under the North and East Rivers at New-York City. Mr. Morton's bill to refund the interest and discount on the war bonds of the States was vigoronely debated by Mr. Morton, on one side, and Messers. Sherman, Conkling, and Morrill of (Wt.) on the other. The bill was opposed by the last-named Senators on the ground of its inequality, unsound principle, the large mounts that it would call for, and the impossibility of settling the accounts. Pending a motion to refer if to the Finance Committee, the Senate went inte Executive session, and subsequently adjourned until Monday. Mr. Scott made a motion to fix Tuesday for the consideration of the bill to repeal the Income Tax, and Mr. Summer expressed his willingness to stay to-night and pass it. Mr. Conkling, who, during the debate this after noon, had styled it a tax at war with common sense and common honesty, seized the idea at once, and it was (Baroneter corrected for temperature and elevation.)

JAN, 20, p. m.—Barometer, 23.70, being a change since last report of minus, 29. Thermometer, 14° above zero, Relative humidity, 53. Wind west, Velocity of wind, 34 miles per hour. The wind has been very unsteady. Now it comes in guafs, against which it is almost impossible to stand, and then for an instant there is almost a perfect calm. This is something uncommon for this altitude, There is comparatively little snow in the mountains. The sides of Adams and Madison are almost as bare and brown as in Summer. urged with so much spirit that Mr. Scott's motion was

greed to.

The increasing tendency of private enterprises to appeal to Congress for aid or relief is exhibited more as more at each recurring session. Private bills and claims take up a large proportion of the time that should be de resolution to amend the Constitution by prohibiting special legislation and incorporations, and requiring the passage of general laws covering the chief cases where corporate powers can be constitutionally granted. An xamination of the work of the XLth Congress shows that of public acts and resolutions, 226 and 128 were respectively passed, while of private acts and resolution ad 42 respectively became laws. The public acts include ational bank, and other measures affecting personal interests. The present Congress, so far as i has gone, shows a large increase in this class of business, Senators and Representatives on Committees, such as patents, claims, private land claims, and pensions, com plain greatly of the labor this class of cases imposes upon them. A very large number of private pension bills are not yet examined from want of time alone.

One of the city newspapers made a statement, to-day, that an attorney for Indian claims, James G. Blant of Kansas, bad testified before the Sub-Committee on Appropriations that he had to use money and other corrupt influences in securing attention from members of C gress to the claims he managed. Mr. Sargent on the towns were filled. The report says that about 1,300 foor, stated that Gen. Blunt was not in the city, and of course had not testified. He has been summoned here by telegraph, but, though known to be at certain places to which dispatches have been sent, has failed to answer them. A messenger will probably be sent after him, as well as some ex-Indian Agents residing in the West against whom charges of maladministration are made.

Fernando Wood, apparently determined to lose no opportunity to raise his voice against the annexation of

that all the collieries in the Shanokin coal-basin have San Domingo, offered, yesterday, an amendment to the suspended, with the exception of three or four, and Diplomatic and Consular Appropriation bill, forbidding great efforts are making by the Workingmen's Benevo the use of any of the secret service fund in connection lent Association to get the miners at those collieries to lent Association to get the miners at those collieries to stop. In the extreme western end of the Schuylkill region there were three collieries in operation yesterday. The men employed there do not belong to the Workingmen's Benevolent Association. Some of the strikingmenbers of the Workingmen's Benevolent Association have made proposals to work there; but it is doubtful whether they will procure situations, as the men engaged are sufficient to operate the mines. As was anticipated, the suspension has resulted in acts of violence, the strikers tampering and fighting with the non-Association men. Several attacks have been made in the Shamokin district, which have resulted seriously for both parties. with that island. Pending debate on this subject, the Committee rose, and it went over until day. After the morning hour, when the the Whole, all debate being limited to 15 minutes, short speeches were made by Gen. Butler, Mr. Cox, and Mr. Kelsey, the last-named of whom exposed Messrs. Wood and Eldridge to considerable ridicule, by causing to be read from The Globe of last year extracts from their speeches, in which they then opposed an amendment reuiring the President to file the vouchers of disburse, cents of the Secret Service fund with an officer of the quiring the President to flie the Further and more aggravated disturbances are expected, as the non-Association men will not quit, and the strikers are determined to compel them. Preparations have been made by the operators who own these colleries to protect their property and men, and, as they are warlike, it is not difficult to imagine the result. Men and women engage in those assaults, and say that nothing will intimidate them from their purpose of coupelling a general suspension. From the present indications there will be more bloodshed than ever before. Notwithstanding all these contentions, reports still continue to the effect that the difficulty will soon be settled and a basis arranged between the Workingmen's Benevolent Association and the Anthracite Board of Trade, but they are conflicting, and hardly worth credence. There is no doubt, however, that respectable and industrious miners would much prefer to be at work, as money is scarce with them, and there is no subsistence for their families. Treasury Department. Mr. Wood's amendment was, of course, lost, as was also another made by him forbidding any portion of the appropriation for consular service to be used in the same way. While Mr. Wood was speaking on this last amendment, the hour of 2 o'clock arrived, when the Committee rose, and the House passed to the onsideration of the District of Columbia business, re-

REGULAR REPORT OF PROCEEDINGS.

SENATE ... WASHINGTON, Jan. 20, 1871. The VICE-PRESIDENT laid before the Senate nanimous resolutions of the Indiana Legislature in favor of the House bill granting pensions to the surviv-The Controller of the Currency has authorized to National Bank at New-Orleans to begin business; capital.

ng soldiers of the war of 1812. Mr. MORTON (Rep., Ind.) presented the certificate dection of Foster Blodgett as a United States Senator from the State of Georgia, for six years from the 4th of

from the State of Georgia, for six years from the 4th of March next, which, at Mr. Morton's request, was read and laid on the table.

Mr. SUMNER (Rep., Mass.) presented a communication from the National Labor Union Convention (colored) lately in session in Washington for the passage of what is known as Senator Sumner's bill [supplementary to the Civil Rights act, now pending before the Judiciary Committee], the object of which is to apply a remedy for alleged indignities and proscription to which colored people are subjected in railroad cars.

Mr. SUMNER, expressing his hearty sympathy with the prayer of the petition, said the indignities complained of were terrible outrages to which Congress was bound to apply a remedy, before adjourning. Referring to a description, by the Lieutenant-Governor of Louisiana (colored), of the annoyauce to which he was exposed in traveling from New-Orleans to Wishington, he asserted that there must be equal rights is railroad cars, hotels, schools, and in every institution which had the sanction of existing law, and appealed to Mr. Trumbull,